units employing less than 10 workers can also be covered under the Factories act through a Notification to be issued by the concerned State Governments under Section 85 of Factories Act. As a policy matter, all hazardous factories are to be covered under the Factories Act irrespective of the number of workers employed therein. Some State Governments like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have notified 'Powerloom sector' as factories under Section 85 of the Factories Act.

Since powerloom units are generally small in size employing less than 10 workers it was not found feasible to bring them under the purview of the labour laws. However, the issue of protection of the interests of the workers has been taken up with the State Governments and Central Government had directed the State Governments to ensure that the labour regulations are enforced by the State Governments and specific attention be given to proper working conditions of the powerloom workers.

Financial Assistance to Beedi Workers in the Country

3595. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 162 and Unstarred Question 1863 given in the Rajya Sabha on 7th March, 1994 and 8th August, 1994, respectively, and state:

(a) whether his Ministry has carried out any economic impact study on the effects of proposed restrictions on beedi sales around the country;

(b) whether the Ministry propose to provide financial assistance to beedi workers in Andhra Pradesh who would be declared redundant as a consequence thereof; and

(c) how much funds have been earmarked for 1994-95 to help beedi workers thrown out of employment due to proposed restrictions on sale and produce of beedis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR SHRI P.A. SANGMA:(a) to (c) No, Sir. It is felt that the legislation proposed by the Ministry of Health may not significantly affect employment situation in the Beedi Industry for the present.

Indian Representatives for ILO

3596. SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of Indian representatives (i.e. Government employees and employers) on the International Labour Organisation with their names and qualifications;

(b) what are the criteria of selecting persons for such nominations;

(c) the details of their terms; and

(d) whether there is any mechanism of evaluating the benefits drawn by the country because of the work done by our representatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) The International Labour Organisation (ILO) consists of (i) a General Conference of representatives of the Member States (ii) a Government Body comprising representatives of governments employers and workers and (iii) an International Labour Office, whose staff have responsibilities that are international in character and who are appointed by the Director General under regulations approved by the Governing Body.

The Governing Body is the executive organ of the ILO on which employers' and workers' representatives and some of the Government representatives are appointed for a three year term on the basis of elections. India, by virtue of being one the ten countries of 'Chief industrial importance', has a permanent

non-elective seat on the Governing Body and the Government of India is represented on the Governing Body by Secretary, Ministry of Labour. From India, Shri I.P. Anand (Council of Indian Employers) and Shri H. Naik (Indian National Trade Union Congress) are the respective employers' and workers' representatives on the Governing Body for the period 1993 to 1994

(d) No, Sir.

उड़ीसा सीमेंट और रिफ्रैक्टरी लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव

3597. **श्री सोमपाल:**
श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह:
श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल:

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) क्या सरकार को 27 अप्रैल, 1994 के "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" में प्रकाशित इस विस्तृत समाचार विश्लेषण की जानकारी है कि उड़ीसा राज्य के राजगंगपुर नामक स्थान पर स्थित उड़ीसा सीमेंट और रिफ्रैक्टरी लिमिटेड की धूल से कर्मचारियों के स्वास्थ्य पर अत्यंत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठा रही है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा): (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

IOL/UNFPA Assisted projects for Beedi Workers' Welfare

3598. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:
SHRI S.K.T. RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the latest progress made in the ILO-UNFPA assisted projects on beedi workers family welfare and education for their children in Uttar Pradesh, as compared to other major beedi producing States?:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): The UNFPA assisted project seeks to impart family welfare education programme to Beedi Workers and is not concerning the education of their children. This project is being implemented in 4 States namely Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal which are having high population growth rate and also high concentration of beedi workers. The Project aims at improvement in couple protection rate by 25% over the level existing at the beginning of the Project and 60% by 2,000 A.D. with Net Reproduction rate of one. The latest progress made in implementing the project in Uttar Pradesh as compared to other 3 Project States, implementing the Project, is as under:—

(a) Recruitment and training of project staff and field workers have been completed in the four project States including Uttar Pradesh.

(b) State-wise position of percentage of family planning acceptors to eligible couples identified.

Name of State	No. of Eligible Couples identified	Percentage of Acceptors
(i) Uttar Pradesh	30353	66.32%
(ii) Orissa	30675	43.03%
(iii) Madhya Pradesh	98423	58.76%
(iv) West Bengal	34893	81.57%